

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1858.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS. *This place will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either daily or weekly Journal, will be inserted in our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.*
Oct. 29, 1857.

Stick to Your Colors.

We are not of those who look for uniformity of opinion in minor matters, or proscribe a brother Democrat for entertaining his own notions upon points of mere expediency. We would not forget that Democratic organization is a means and not an end; a most available, an indispensable means, and as such to be preserved and cherished by all who look to the great end—the success of Democratic principles. Hence it is that Democrats can and must waive all small differences of opinion, all merely local or personal feelings and preferences, must bear and forbear with each other upon all matters not involving the paramount considerations of principle, and must do cheerfully co-operate to secure the success of Democratic measures and of Democratic men. They recognize and uphold organization for the sake of securing Democratic liberty the great end aimed at, not as an agency for controlling the private feelings or wishes of men upon non-essential points, or upon points in which principle is not involved. Organization is an agreement freely entered into—not a tyranny imposed. It thus becomes the act of every member of the party, who comes to feel that it is a party to it, and that as such he is bound by it in good faith. He gives his assent to it because he feels it to be the condition without which the success of his principles would be jeopardized, and the ascendancy of the party advocating those principles might be lost. Under this view of the case, and we think it is the correct one, there can be no excuse for any good Democrat flying off at a tangent upon any local question, any minor or temporary issue. If he agrees with his party in the main—if he really thinks it the best party for the country—if, so feeling, he has enlisted under its banner, he must feel bound, both by honor and enlightened self-interest to stick to its colors, to see that these colors are borne aloft, and neither beaten down by openly opposing force, or betrayed by private disaffection. No party composed of men can be perfect, nor with the difference in men's judgments, feelings, standards of perfection and modes of viewing things, can any party be expected to enforce a Procrustean rule, squaring all men down to a dead uniformity.

The position of the Democratic party of North Carolina has been freely, fairly and openly taken in full accordance with the recognized principles and usages of the party. The delegates representing the Democrats of the different counties have met in Convention, and re-affirmed its principles and nominated as its candidate for Governor, a true and tried member of the party—an able statesman and high-toned gentleman. To him has been confided the duty of bearing the Democratic flag throughout the State in the present canvass. He is doing his full duty, and doing it well. Now, we put it to every Democrat—every man who truly believes that the Democratic party is the best for the country, whether he is not in honor bound to sustain the candidate of his party truly and manfully. Whether by his own voluntary act as a Democrat he is not so bound—whether he does not feel that if he should allow himself to be turned aside by any outside, impracticable, electing hobby, he would be deserting his colors, disgracing his party, and doing his part for its overthrow.

The same will apply to counties. The effort will be made to foist in distributions, disorganizers—opponents, in fact—with the view of controlling the action of the next Legislature and of defeating the Democratic party. This will be perhaps the point towards which the main efforts of the opposition will be directed, as we think that the disorganizers already feel that their efforts in the direction of Governor are likely to be crowned with the success they deserve, which will be none at all. But it would be folly for the Democrats of the State, because success is certain to crown their exertions in the gubernatorial campaign, to suppose that these exertions can be omitted. To obtain success the proper means must be used. To render the success complete the utmost vigilance must be used in every county to see that no man slips in as a Democrat who does not stick to the colors. The Legislature, even more important than the Governor, must not be allowed to remain with the slightest doubt.

The organization of the Democratic party being that of a free republic, the greater obligation is imposed upon all its members to adhere to that policy and to support those nominations which they all have had a voice in determining. Differences of opinion about mere matters of party policy, or the mere choice of men, may and must exist, and this is proved by the necessity of resorting to Conventions and other proper means of reconciling these differences. These things having been fairly settled, no Democrat can be true to his party or to himself, who fails to stand up to the nominations made and the policy adopted.

WE find the following Card in the Petersburg papers of the 17th. It shows for itself, and confirms our belief that the connection cannot be made on the new over-mountain route in anything like the time proposed—that is, not on an average or with reliability, although one mail might be forced through for a particular object:

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Having just encountered unusual delays, fatigue, and many excessive annoyances over the new ticket route, advertised by the Orange and Alexandria Company, and finding ourselves compelled, on reaching Richmond from Memphis, to spend the night in the city, (the way of Gordonsville,) and consequently detained twelve hours at that place—not having connected at Lynchburg—we preferred an abandonment of our Company's route, and purchased tickets over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac route for the distance between Richmond and Washington; and hereby caution the public against the route advertised at Memphis and Washington, as not reliable—the undersigned having been nearly double the time reaching Washington, as stated in their advertisement. Most of the delays were occasioned by inefficiency of the employees of the several roads over which we passed. We also caution travellers not to purchase tickets at Lynchburg for Washington, as the statements made at that place, that the route is not to be depended upon; also, there is no saving to the travellers in purchasing a ticket there, and when at Richmond a choice of routes can be taken.

JAS. T. MIX, of New Haven, Conn.
P. MILLARD, of New Orleans.
A. VOISIN, of New York.
L. B. CAMPBELL, of New York.
THOS. P. ABEL, of Richmond, June 14th, 1858.

Invest.

Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest yesterday over the dead body of Wm. Sanders, a hand on board the schooner Sally Ann, of Washington, N. C., who was drowned in the Cape Fear River, on Saturday afternoon. The deceased was attempting to step from the wharf to the vessel, when he fell between them, striking against the side of the vessel, and going down. He never rose again. His body was recovered yesterday. Verdict in accordance with these facts. Sanders, we learn, belonged to Hyde County, was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Coroner Hartsfield held another inquest this (Monday) morning, over the body of John E. Randall, aged about 26 years, a native of Sydney, Cape Breton. It appears from the evidence before the jury that on Friday afternoon last, while going up the river on the steamer Enterprise, when opposite Point Peter, in stepping from the steamer to a lighter alongside, his feet got caught in the line attached, causing him to stumble, when he fell between the bows of the boat and lighter, and was drowned. Verdict—"Accidental Drowning."

Protection.

We have been accustomed for years to hear and read of the great advances of the North—to be told of the great advantages enjoyed by a non-slaveholding community, and of the dependent and subordinate position of the Southern or slaveholding section.

Now, look at the facts. The labor of the South is perfectly willing to rely upon itself. Its great interests ask for no protection—they only ask to be left alone. Its representatives in Congress repudiate the idea of protection. They say, over and over again—let us alone—Free trade is the best thing for us. Our staples—our trade can stand on their own bottom.

Contrast this with the boasted North, with its representatives yearly and daily supplicants in the halls of Congress, asking to be protected—telling the country and the world that its boasted system is a failure—that it cannot sustain itself—that its laborers are starving, and virtually threatening saying, "Do, for Heaven's sake, you mean, miserable, God-abandoned slaveholders of the South, do protect us against the competition of our Free Soil friends on the other side of the water! Do let us have such a protection as will give us an advantage of fifty per cent. over our dear good abolition friends in England—do protect us, you mean, rascally slaveholding scoundrels, so that we may skin you out of fifty per cent. more on the price of everything you use on your plantations, you miserable sinners." This is the spirit of Northern abolition protectionist talk. This is the whole thing belied down.

Does this unfortunate, retrograding and very wicked South of ours ask for protection? No! Does it acknowledge its social system a failure? No! Does it say it cannot sustain itself, and its labor must have special privileges and advantages? No! All it asks is to be left alone.

What does Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania say in the Senate of the United States? What sort of petitions does he present? Petitions for protection. Oh, the great, free State of Pennsylvania must have protection for its manufacturers, and without that protection its laborers must starve. It is not in the interests of capital that Senator Cameron talks. No, indeed, it is labor. That is the thing.

Now, one thing is certain. It is either labor or capital that wants extra privileges. It is either the free labor of the North that cannot sustain itself, or it is the capital of the North that wants to put its hand deeper into Southern pockets. In either case it exhibits the hollowness, the meanness, the falsity of all the professions made. If the social system of the North is superior to that of the South, why is it that one always clamors for protection and the other is only anxious to be left alone, to be left free to protect itself. For our own part we think that the whole thing is dictated by the grasping disposition of Northern Capitalists, whose only object is to suck the last drop of blood from the South, and part not with one drop to their deluded dupes, the free workmen whom they oppress and humbug, while they bound them on to a fanatical crusade against the constitutional rights of the Southern States.

Mexico.

The central ruler, Zolaga, having authority over one or two ports and some towns in the interior of Mexico, and also being in possession of the Capital, has made a decree demanding a forced loan, in the shape of a tax upon capital to the amount of one per cent, to be collected but this time one, &c. This demand, so far as foreign capitalists were concerned, was resisted by the foreign ministers, especially by Mr. Forsythe, who represents the United States, and also by the British. The French minister told the French residents, and all others under the protection of the French flag, to pay the contribution. Among those so situated, not French subjects, were the Hamburgers, and others from the minor German States. These, finding themselves left in the lurch by the French mission, put themselves under the protection of the Americans. The English Minister asked for delay, until he could hear from his home government—the American Minister distinctly protested. The result was a postponement of the collection of the contribution for three months, being equivalent to an abandonment of it altogether.

President Juarez, the "Constitutional" ruler, the head of the "liberal" party, etc., is administering government at Vera Cruz. His party has possession of all the ports of the country, with the exception of Tampico, on the Gulf, and San Blas, on the Pacific.

Some of our papers appear to think that much reliance for good may be reposed in the "Constitutional President" Juarez. Who Juarez is, or how he got to be a Constitutional President is a great deal more than we can say. We hear of men being just the persons required to meet the case in Mexico, and we find that meeting the case in Mexico means, filling your own pockets. They all conscientiously attend to that.

There is no government, and little or no public virtue, in Mexico. There are little over six millions of people in the country, and three-fourths belong to the colored races. Alvarez, who is a sort of power in the Southern States, is a *pinto*, which, we believe, half Indian and half white, or half Indian and half negro, or something or other of that sort. On the North, towards the Sierra Madre, Vidauri appears to be enjoying a little war and some authority on his own hook, with an occasional intimation that he is to be assisted from this side of the Rio Grande. He keeps maneuvering around in a general way. Somehow, we rather think good pass over the Rio Grande without paying much duty.

Looking at Mexico from any point of view, it is impossible to tell whether anything like reususcitation is to come. There appears to be no element of progress or stability in Mexico herself. Is she to sink into a mere appendage of a European power, or is she to pass into the hands of the United States? Daily and hourly the time draws near in which these questions must be asked and answered. Are we ready for them?

Mexico can no longer discharge the duties of good neighborhood. She can neither restrain nor punish offences against the subjects of other governments; neither can she properly respond to any call for the restoration of the just rights of person or property, of which they may be deprived on her soil or within her jurisdiction. Can "President" Juarez hope to restore respect to law, feeling of moral obligation, energy, sound judgment and patriotism, among a people whose whole course of life is opposed to the practice of these virtues.

A protectorate over Mexico has been hinted at.—Some controlling influence we must secure before we find ourselves out-jockeyed, as we have been in Nicaragua, by Mons. Bello or some other sly and shrewd agent of despotism.

WE regret to learn that T. H. Williams, Esq., died last Friday morning at his residence near Long Creek Bridge, in this County, aged 39 years, 4 months, and some few days. His disease was consumption.

Mr. Williams was one of the most useful and energetic citizens of New Hanover county, which he represented several times in the Legislature of the State, with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents.—His death is really a loss which will be felt outside of the circle of his immediate friends and relatives, although by those last he was best known and will be most sincerely regretted. Some more intimate friend of the deceased, will, no doubt, pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

THE Greensboro' Patriot and Flag has been enlarged and dressed in new type. It is now of the very largest size of papers in our State and is edited with considerable energy and ability. It is a very neatly printed paper. We wish it success except in politics, for it is given over to the worship of "Samuel."

THEY have got a fellow in jail in Chicago, for swindling. He died now and sold it for salt.

The Utah Affair.

Some of the papers hint that the President was premature in his message to Congress announcing the close of the Mormon war, and stating that the volunteer regiments would not be necessary under the altered state of affairs. It is feared that Brigham Young has been too smart for Gov. Cummings, and through him for the United States government.

Now, all this may be so. There is hardly anything impossible, but there are a great many things highly improbable, and this among the number. Mr. Brigham Young may have fooled Cummings, but we don't think he did; not for want of disposition, but for want of ability. Mr. Cummings may have been deceived, and therefore been the means of deceiving the President, but we think he was not. He judged for himself—he is a shrewd man—he felt a deep responsibility. Are we to trust him, or are we to trust vague rumors and the discredited murmurings of army officers who were anxious for a brush, and disappointed at not getting it?

If Brigham and the main body of the Mormons do leave, in all conscience let them go. We don't want them. We are better without them—let them go and it will be a good riddance. We can't take the trouble of hanging them all, and perhaps it is well for Brigham to hold on to his wives as for them to come to the States in the wake of the soldiery. That would not improve things much in a moral point of view.

Besides the officers and soldiery, there are contractors who do not like that the thing should be wound up. If Gen. Harney should go out with a large regular and volunteer force, there would be fine picking for the contractors, who have means to make themselves heard through the papers, and thus try to give a direction to public opinion.

IT is said that the President will probably nominate Hon. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, Minister to Spain. Such is the rumor in some of the papers. We know nothing of it, but think it not impossible, or even improbable. Mr. Winslow would make a most capital minister.

BOAT RACE.—We learn that there was quite a pleasant boat race on the Sound on Saturday last. As some of our readers may feel an interest therein, we publish with pleasure the following statement of some of the leading particulars furnished us by a friend. It would appear that the Twilight, Dew Drop, Princess, Cally, Anna and Fanny, started for the race which was won by the Twilight, sailed by Mr. Quince.

Regatta at Wrightsville.—The Anna was the first boat off, the wind was light, but spreading so much canvas she was a long distance from the shore before the Cally got under weigh. Next came the Twilight; the Dew Drop, Princess and Fanny, getting under weigh in quick succession. They stretched in towards the main land with the wind on the quarter, then hauled and beat out of the London Channel; this was the most exciting part of the race, the Anna, Twilight and Cally, side and side for some time, when the Cally grounded and the Anna and Twilight sailed a great distance between her and the Cally. After the Cally got around and bore away, she gained steadily on the Anna, but the distance was so short to the coming out stake that it was impossible for her to recover. The Twilight came out about 2 minutes ahead of the Anna, the Anna about 4 minutes ahead of the Cally, the Cally about 4 minutes ahead of the Princess, the Princess about 4 minutes ahead of the Fanny, the Dew Drop grounded and drew out of the race. The distance was about 7 miles, all the beating was against a strong flood tide and part of it in a narrow channel, the wind was light, the time, hour and 3 minutes; the sailing time was run over last 4th July in 47 minutes. The prize was a large and splendid Pitcher. There will be another Prize Regatta on the 4th July next. The citizens of Wrightsville deserve a great deal of praise for the very comfortable house they have erected on the banks.

The sun is about as perpendicular as he gets to be in these latitudes, this being the 21st of June, and the "lunary" somewhere about due South as we write. It is one of the longest days in the year, and as hot as we want to feel it.

DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., Democrat, has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in CLINGMAN'S district, and W. W. AYER, Esq., is the only Democratic candidate now in the field. General JONES, of Rutherford, and Z. B. VANCE, Esq., of Asheville, are both running on the opposition side.

The Burning of the Steamer Pennsylvania.—Total Number of Lives Lost, Ninety-Five.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—As far as ascertained, eighty-five cabin passengers and one hundred and twenty deck passengers have been saved from the burning of the steamer Pennsylvania on the evening of Sunday last.—This would leave the number of lost at fifteen cabin and eighty deck passengers, or a total of ninety-five.

From the Washington Union.
The Current Appropriations of the Session.
We do not intend to claim absolute and complete accuracy in the appended table of appropriations at the session just closed, but we are confident we have created a very nearly accurate and in the grand total a sum equal to the gross amount voted on this year. It has been our conviction, which we have on several occasions expressed, that the present Congress was exercising a sincere and vigilant watch over numerous doubtful claims, and that the result of its labors would show considerable diminution in the annual appropriations. It is, then, extremely gratifying to be able to say that, notwithstanding the heavy drain all upon the Treasury on account of the Mormon difficulties, the gross amount appropriated is considerably less than what was made last year.

Thus it is, as light breaks in upon the administration of James Buchanan, the wisdom of its policy, the economy of its government, and the firmness and integrity of its official career become more and more striking and evident.

Regular appropriations for the service of the year 1859.

Pension	\$769,500
Indian Regular	1,338,104 49
Do, Supplemental	238,937 30
Do, Deficiency	339,565 00
Consular and diplomatic	912,120 00
Military Academy	152,804 00
Navy	14,508,352 22
Sundry civil	5,557,145 07
Legislative, executive and judicial	6,134,093 61
Army	17,145,806 44
Mail Steamer	960,750 00
Post Office	3,500,000 00
Collecting revenue from imports permanent	1,150,000 00
additional	53,438,232 22

To which add:

Treasury notes	1858	\$20,000 00
Manufacture of arms	1858	360,000 00
Expenses	Investigating	35,000 00
Committees	1858	408,731 44
Treaty with Denmark	1858	241,189 84
Do, for printing	1858	9,704,209 89
Do, for the year	1858	3,000 00
Defeat, mail and blind, D. C.	1858	17,000 00
Expenses investigating comm.	1858	17,000 00
Clerks in Congress to Regis.	1858	7,000 00
Ter and receiver	1858	80,000 00
Running Texas boundary	1859	80,000 00
Incident to the loan of \$20.	000,000	5,000 00
		10,976,130 91
		64,434,364 13

Estimate:

Other appropriations, bills not printed and indefinite, including all private bills	3,665,000 00
	68,099,364 13

This reduces, it will be seen, the regular appropriations for the services of the year 1859 to something less than fifty-three and a half millions of dollars—a very satisfactory exhibit when we reflect that the opposition are about arranging for a campaign against the democratic party on the double ground of its extravagance and upon the old maxim of protection.

Old Hun on Thorns in the Flesh.
Says Tom to Ned, "You wife's a shrew, And pray to tell me how you do Do so as to be joyful the year through?"
Says Ned to Tom, "I never bicker; But when she scolds, I up and hector."

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15th, 1858.
R. K. BRYAN, Esq.,—Dear Sir: At a convention of the delegates representing the Democratic voters of the several Captains' Districts of New Hanover county, held at the Court House in this town to-day, you were unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature in the House of Commons, and the subscribers were appointed a committee to inform you of your nomination, and request your acceptance of the same.

Permit us, sir, in discharging this duty, to add our own solicitations to those of the convention, and to indulge the hope that you may find it in accordance with your own feelings and convenience to yield to the unanimous wishes of your fellow citizens.

We remain, with much respect,
your obedient servants,
OWEN FENNELLI,
J. A. SANDERS,
Committee.

R. K. BRYAN, Esq., Scott's Hill, N. C.

SCOTT'S HILL, June 18th, 1858.
DEAR SIRS: Your communication of the 15th inst. informing me of your unanimous nomination by the Democratic County Convention for a seat in the House of Commons of the approaching General Assembly, has just been received. This testimonial of the esteem and confidence of my fellow Democrats, is very grateful to my feelings; and it is especially so from the fact that it was entirely spontaneous. It has long been with me a well settled opinion that political honors ought neither to be solicited or declined, unless, in the latter case, their acceptance would conflict with higher obligations. The representation from our county in the State Legislature must necessarily bear a heavy responsibility, by reason of the magnitude of the interests represented. Whilst I am deeply sensible of this fact, and sincerely distrustful of my own fitness for the position assigned me by the convention, still, in deference to the wishes of my fellow Democrats, as expressed through that body in a manner so flattering to myself, I accept the nomination.

For the very courteous manner in which you have tendered me this honor, accept, gentlemen, my thanks.
With high regard, your obedient servant,
R. K. BRYAN.

OWEN FENNELLI and J. A. SANDERS, Esqs., Committee.
For the Journal.

Meeting at Long Creek.
A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Long Creek was held on the 16th of June, for the purpose of selecting an orator and readers of the Declarations of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1858.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. E. L. Miller to the Chair, and requesting Mr. W. R. Larkins to act as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, the Chairman was authorized and requested to appoint a committee of three for the purpose of selecting the orator, readers and officers for the occasion. The Chair appointed the following committee: Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, G. J. Moore, Esq., and Dr. J. R. Larkins.

After a few minutes absence, the committee submitted the following report:

Resolved, That Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, Reader of the National Declaration—Wm. R. Larkins, Reader of the Mecklenburg Declaration—W. H. Haffman Walker.

Resolved, That Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, Committee of Arrangements—Dr. S. S. Satchell, Calvin Hines, E. L. Miller, Fennell Walker, Esqrs., and Dr. Wm. D. Summers.

On motion of Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, a copy of these proceedings was ordered to be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
E. L. MILLER, Ch'n.

Wm. R. LARKINS, Sec'y.
P. S.—Owing to the Fourth of July being on Sunday, the exercises will take place on Saturday, the 3d.

Arrival of the Steamer Vanderbilt off Cape Race.
Four Days Later from Europe.—The Shortest Time between Europe and America on Record.

St. Johns, June 17.—The steamer Vanderbilt passed Cape Race yesterday morning at an early hour, and her news has just been brought ashore by the news boat of the associated press. The dates of the Vanderbilt are to the 9th inst., which makes the time between the two continents about twenty hours shorter than any trip on record.

The steamer Persia arrived out on the 6th inst. Later accounts from India state that General Ross had defeated the rebels, who were making another stand at Calcutta. Nena Sahib had attempted to escape into Central India, but was pursued by a detachment of Europeans and Oorkoots, and was repulsed in the mountains.

There has been a fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The French ambassador had returned from Spain. The insurrection in Candia was increasing.

Further European News by the Vanderbilt.
St. Johns, (N. F.) June 17.—A week's later news from India had been received in England, via Alexandria and the telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had met the rebels and defeated them with great slaughter, no less than four hundred having been left dead on the field.

The rebels were collecting rapidly at Calcutta, where they were making another stand against the British forces.

Nena Sahib seems to have become somewhat alarmed for his own safety, and attempted to escape to Central India. His retreat was, however, cut off.

A detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas had been repulsed by the rebels in the mountains.

From China also later advices had been received by telegraph from Malta. They embrace, however, nothing of a startling nature.

A despatch from Peking directs the plenipotentiaries of the western powers to return to Canton, as the new imperial commissioner is gathering his forces to recapture the city, and was expected to succeed.

The London papers contain interesting articles in reference to the outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

The French Mediterranean squadron, which the admiral says he expects to have sailed from Toulon with scaled orders, had concentrated in the Adriatic.

Affairs between France and Spain look complicated. The French ambassador had returned to Paris. The reason is not stated.

The insurrection in the island of Candia was increasing in strength. Five other districts of the island have risen against the authorities.

M. de Montebello, the editor of the *Figaro*, who was wounded in the duel with M. Hégene, of the army, was much improved in health.

The English papers contain interesting details of the recent experiments made with the Atlantic cable, and of the proposed course of action of the expedition for laying it between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The Latest.
New York, June 19.—The Vanderbilt has just arrived here, having made the trip from Southampton to this port in nine days thirteen and a half hours.—She reports favorable weather during the entire voyage.

By her mails are received some interesting details. In the House of Lords, June 8th, Lord Clarendon asked the government whether they had before the House any information concerning the proceedings of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Earl of Malmesbury said he had received nothing but *ex parte* statements; but from a conversation with the American minister, he believed there was no great difference in the views of both countries on the question at issue between them; and from the orders sent out to the officers on the West India station, that no repetition of such proceedings was likely to occur.

The Times, in its city article on Tuesday, says that the news by the Persia, showing the feeling of America on the Gulf outrages, had but a slight effect upon the funds; the decline, which was only slight, was soon recovered. The leader of the same paper, in speaking of these outrages, says:

"The treaties with both France and America having expired, it is madness for England to assert pretensions for the services of the year 1859 to something less than fifty-three and a half millions of dollars—a very satisfactory exhibit when we reflect that the opposition are about arranging for a campaign against the democratic party on the double ground of its extravagance and upon the old maxim of protection."

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Wait, Wadsworth, Plymouth, Mass., vice Mosses Bates, jr.
Augustus Jenkins, Portsmouth, N. H., vice Zenas Clement, whose commission expired.
Augustus Schell, New York, N. Y., vice Heman J. Redfield, resigned.
Bolton F. Strother, Chicago, Ill., vice Jacob Fry.
RECEIVERS OF THE CUSTOMS.
Thomas Bennison, Quincy, Ill., re-appointed.
Daniel Wann, Galena, Ill., re-appointed.
T. Jefferson Sherlock, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice S. B. W. McLean, whose commission expired.
Philip H. Rosson, Shreveport, La., vice Mathew Estes, who did not qualify.

RECEIVERS OF LAND OFFICES.
Hugh Brawley, at Stevens Point, Wis., vice Abm. Brawley, whose commission expired.
John R. Bennet, at Chatfield, Minnesota; re-appointed.

John J. Lowry, at Booneville, Mo., vice Leland Wright, resigned.
RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES.
John H. McKenny, at Chatfield, Minnesota, re-appointed.
E. E. Buckner, at Booneville, Mo.; re-appointed.

Later from Utah—Return of Gov. Cumming.—The Mormon Hegra—Salt Lake City Nearly Deserted.
St. Louis, June 15.—Col. Thomas L. Kane, from Camp Scott, which he left on the 16th ult., passed Booneville this evening. He reports that Gov. Cumming had returned, after making an ineffectual attempt to arrest the Mormon hegra to the South.

Salt Lake City and the northern settlements were nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings. Forty thousand persons are said to be in motion, their trains extending for miles down the valley. The advance trains are already three hundred miles distant. To evade answering whither bound, they say they are going South, but it is supposed their destination is Cedar Creek or some part of Sonora.

There were no miles at Camp Scott.
The party met Col. Hoffman's train twenty miles from Platte bridge.

General Johnston intended waiting the arrival of the peace commissioners at Camp Scott.
The Indians were annoying the Mormons, whom they call squaws, because they won't fight.

Brigham Young delivered the great seal, the records, &c., which were supposed to have been destroyed, to Governor Cumming.

The recent heavy rains had extended far west, and all the streams were full.

LEAVENWORTH, June 13.—Two gentlemen have just arrived from Camp Scott, with eight days later news.—Gov. Cumming was still at Salt Lake City.

Gen. Johnston had provisions to last until June 10th. Nothing had been heard from Capt. Kearney.
When near Fort Laramie the gentlemen were passed by a Mormon express from Salt Lake, bound to Council Bluffs. He reported that Gov. Cumming had returned to Camp Scott, but was expected to return to the city immediately. They represented that everything was quiet.

Further Particulars of the Utah News.
St. Louis, June 15.—A despatch dated Leavenworth, the 13th inst., brought by United States express to Booneville, says that two gentlemen, named Malsen and Nickerson, arrived there last night in twenty-nine days from Camp Scott. They left Fort Bridger on the 14th of May, eight days before they were passed by Mr. Mor-

Governor Cum